ASSIGNMENT 3

Textbook Assignment: "Engineering Operations," chapter 4, all. and "Engineering Material," chapter 5, pages 5-1 through 5-41.

3-1. What term best describes operational reliability, fuel, feed and freshwater performance, and the ability to control casualties?

1. Engineering trials
2. Sound engineering practice
3. Engineering readiness
4. Technical knowledge

3-2. The operation of the engineering plant at normal pressures and temperatures with minimal speed changes achieves what benefit?

1. Overall plant performance, reliability, and efficiency
2. Fewer casualties
3. Smaller watch teams
4. Improved teamwork throughout the engineering department

3-3. The engineer officer should require that a tabular record of normal feedwater and potable water consumption be kept for ready reference in what part of the ship?

1. The log room
2. Main engine control
3. Damage control central
4. The ship's office

3-4. Prescribed acceleration tables should be strictly adhered to in order to

1. maximize control of the ship
2. save fuel and extend machinery life
3. allow maximum flexibility of machinery configuration at all speed changes
4. prolong the period between boiler cleaning

3-5. You can best maintain proper water analysis and prevent scale formation by which of the following means?

1. Blow tubes weekly
2. Backfill the boiler as required
3. Surface blow the boiler as needed
4. Bottom blow the boiler weekly

3-6. Fireside cleaning of the boiler may be delayed until overhaul by which of the following means

1. Use distillate fuel only and maintain proper water chemistry
2. Use distillate fuel only, conduct periodic inspections of refractory, and be sure refractory has few deposits at 1800 hours
3. Conduct bottom blows and chemically treat as necessary after securing the boiler
4. Maintain proper fuel/air mixture, inspect atomizers, and prevent air casing leakage

3-7. Combustion efficiency within a boiler is reduced by which of the following conditions?

1. Excessive superheater outlet temperatures
2. Excess air entering the fuel register
3. Improper fuel\air ratios
4. Excess air entering the boiler any place other than at the burner register

3-8. You can determine the true combustion efficiency of a boiler by which of the following means?

1. Watch the condition of the fire and stack
2. Inspect boiler for air casing leaks
3. Conduct bottom and surface blows and maintain proper boiler chemistry
4. Maintain proper fuel oil pressure

3-9. Excessive bearing wear can best be prevented by which of the following means?

1. Maintain lube oil cooler outlet temperature between 120° and 130".
2. Inspect bearing wear according to prescribed PMS procedures
3. Purify lube oil storage tanks weekly
4. Sample lube oil daily

3-10. The efficiency of a condenser and its component auxiliaries will be reduced by which of the following actions?

1. Use minimum amounts of cooling water
2. Maintain a unifom flow of steam to the air ejectors
3. Recirculate condensate excessively
4. Maintain minimum operational speeds for auxiliary pumps

3-11. When, if ever, are you permitted to disable a safety device on operating machinery?

1. When training personnel
2. While lighting off the engineering plant
3. While conducting ECC drills
4. Never

3-12. The posting of engineering department safety precautions in a conspicious and accessible place is the responsibility of what officer(s)?

1. The engineer officer
2. The division officers
3. The safety officer
4. The commanding officer

3-13. When engineering personnel work outside the engineering department, who has the responsibility to train them and enforce safety precautions?

1. The engineering division officer
2. The LCPO
3. The MPA
4. The department head controlling the operation

3-14. What is the purpose of securing schedules?

1. They provide a time effective way to secure the engineering plant
2. They ensure the engineering plant is not secured too quickly
3. They provide a means to determine watch qualifications
4. They increase the life cycle of machinery

3-15. Warm-up and securing schedules are **NOT** required for which of the following ships?

1. Noncombatant ships
2. Reserve combatant ships
3. Auxiliary ships
4. Ships covered by EOSS

QUESTIONS 3-16 THROUGH 3-27 REFER TO ENGINEERING READINESS TRIALS.

3-16. Self-observation of full power and fuel economy trials is permitted under which of the following conditions?

1. When directed by NAVSEA
2. When it is not practical to provide observers from another ship
3. When recommended by TYCOM
4. During independent operations

A. The chief observer
B. The assistant chief observer
C. The assistant observer
D. The observing party
C. The chief engineer

Figure 3A

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-17 THROUGH 3-21, CHOOSE FROM FIGURE 3A THE PERSON OR PARTY THAT HAS THE RESPONSIBILITY DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION.

3-17. Reviews fuel soundings, counter readings, logs, and records.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-18. Instructs, organizes, and stations the observing party.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-19. Requests a system that ensures simultaneous signals of fuel soundings, counters, and meters to be taken.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. E

3-20. Ensures that all incorrect recording are corrected.

1. A
2. C
3. D
4. E

3-21. Verifies and includes within the trial report any violation of trial instructions or sound engineering practices.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E

3-22. During the full-power trial, if the rpm is not held constant or is interrupted, you should take what action?

1. If the interruption is for minor equipment failure, continue the trial
2. If the cause can be determined and corrected within 5 minutes, resume when ready
3. Record as unsatisfactory and begin new trial
4. Extend the length of trial to cover the lost time

3-23. The engineer officer should report the condition of the engineering plant to the commanding officer within what maximum number of days before the trial date?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-24. What authority furnishes requirements for engine speed at various displacements and injection temperatures?

1. The engineer officer
2. The CNO
3. The TYCOM
4. The Deputy Chief of Naval Operations for Fleet Operations and Readiness

3-25. During a full-power trial, readings must be recorded at what intervals of time?

1. 15 min
2. 30 min
3. 45 min
4. 60 min

3-26. The official full power trial should NOT officially begin until which of the following conditions is/are met?

1. The ship is up to full power and steaming independently
2. The ship is within 15 rpm of designed full power
3. The ship is at full power and all readings are constant
4. Two sets of readings have been taken and verified correct by the chief observer

3-27, What is the purpose of the engineering plant acceleration table?

1. To ensure proper coordination throughout the full-power trial
2. To demonstrate the ship's ability to answer all emergency bells
3. To prevent boilers from overloading
4. To set and check boiler firing rate to design specifications

QUESTIONS 3-28 THROUGH 3-39 REFER TO READINESS INSPECTIONS, PEB, AND INSURV INSPECTIONS.

3-28. Engineering readiness inspection checklists are divided into what three sections?

1. Machinery, administration, and auxiliary
2. Electrical, machinery, and auxiliary
3. Damage control, machinery, and electrical
4. Administration, damage control, and machinery

A. Operational Readiness Inspection
B. Administrative Inspection
C. Material Inspection
D. Operational Propulsion Plant Board
E. INSURV Material Inspection
F. INSURV Surveys

Figure 3B

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-29 THROUGH 3-33, CHOOSE THE INSPECTION IN FIGURE 39 THAT IS DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION.

3-29. Performed on ship's returning from a foreign station, at 3-year intervals, or when the fitness of the ship is in doubt.

1. A
2. C
3. E
4. F

3-30. Verifies adherence to propulsion plant readiness standards and ensures proper operation and safety.

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-31. Evaluates the actual material condition of a ship's equipment, machinery, and fittings.

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-32. The inspections that are included in readiness inspections.

1. A, B, and C
2. B, C, and F
3. B, D, and E
4. C, E, and F

3-33. Evaluates the ship's administrative procedures.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. E

3-34. Engineering casualty control drills are not required for which of the following inspections?

1. Material readiness
2. Operational readiness
3. LOE
4. OPPE

3-35. An INSURV inspection is scheduled about how many months before the next scheduled overhaul?

1. Two to three
2. Two to four
3. Three to six
4. Four to six

3-36. When does an official INSURV inspection begin?

1. Promptly upon the arrival of the board if the ship is moored to a pier or dock
2. When the chief observer receives all pertinent logs and reports of machinery conditions
3. During the first week of the scheduled upkeep
4. When the engineering plant has corrected all major discrepancies observed by the advanced INSURV team

3-37. The INSURV board senior member sends the inspection results and findings to which of the following authorities?

1. The appropriate TYCOM
2. NAVSEASYSCOM
3. The president of Surface Warfare Readiness Group
4. The president of the INSURV board

3-38. When a ship is found to have a major operational discrepancy, the senior member of an INSURV inspection board reports that fact to what person?

1. The Chief of Naval Operations
2. The President of the Board of Inspection and Survey
3. The TYC0M
4. The commanding officer

3-39. EOSS has how many major subsystems?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-40. The development of the EOP includes which of the following parameters?

1. Not all engineering equipment is made operational
2. Written operational steps are prepared for under-instruction watch standers to stand watch under emergency condition
3. Only authorized weapons support systems alterations are recognized
4. Valves are labeled according to SIB

3-41. EOSS was established as the basic guide for operational procedures and casualty control for the engineering plant by what instruction?

1. OPNAVINST 9000.1
2. SECNAVINST 5430.11
3. OPNAVINST 9200.3
4. OPNAVINST 4790.11

3-42. EOSS provides the propulsion plant watch stander procedures to identify and correct which of the following casualties?

1. All engineering plant casualties
2. The most common occurring and comprehensive casualties
3. Simultaneous casualties occurring in the fireroom and engine room
4. Cascading casualties within the space the casualty occurs

In answering questions 3-43 through 3-7I, refer to text chapter 5, pages 5-1 through 5-13.

3-43. Specified common use commodities or services for the Department of Defense are controlled and managed by what authority?

1. The Ship Configuration and Logistics Support Agency
2. The Defence Logistics Agency
3. The Navy Supply System
4. The Supply Control Demand Agency

3-44. The Navy supply support system is divided into which of the following parts?

1. Material Commands and Navy Supply System
2. NAVSEA and Central Control Point Agency
3. NAVSUP and Direct Acquisitions Agency
4. Primary End-use Item control Agency and Statistical Defense Logistics Control Agency

3-45. Technical direction over supplies of specific interest to them is usually controlled by which of the following organizations?

1. NAVSEA, NAVSUP, NAVELEX, BUMED
2. NAVEDTRA, NAVSYS, NAVSUP, NAVSEA
3. NAVSEA, BUMED, NAVELEX, NAVAIR
4. NAVSUP, NAVSEA, NAVINST, NAVSYSCOMH

3-46. The first four numbers of a national stock number provide what information?

1. The FSC
2. The FSC group
3. The FSCN class
4. The repair part control number

A. Equipment
B. Equipage
C. Repair part
D. Consumable
E. Services

Figure 3C

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-47 THROUGH 3-51, SELECT FROM FIGURE 3C THE TYPE OF MATERIAL THAT IS DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION.

3-47. Functional equipment(s), systems, or sub-systems that are identified by a (CID/APL)

1. A
2. B
3. D
4. E

3-48. They appear in an APL, manufacturer's tech/instruction manual, or similar parts list.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-49. High cost items, vulnerable to pilferage, essential to ships mission, and personnel safety hazards.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E

3-50. Operational requirements such as commercial telephone, pilotage, and equipment rental.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E

3-51. Common tools, administrative, supplies, and housekeeping items.

1. B
2. C
3. D
4. E

3-52. The last nine digits of the NIIN identifies the NSN in what organization?

1. The Navy Supply System
2. The Defense Logistics Agency
3. The Federal supply distribution system
4. The material commands

3-53. The requirement to name, classify, describe, and number all items, and to publish catalogs, stock and identification lists identifies what organization or system?.

1. The Naval supply system
2. The Equipage Allowance List
3. The Federal Catalog System
4. The Defense Logistics Agency

3-54. The first number of the cognizant code provides what information?

1. The transaction account
2. The stores account
3. The location parts not carried onboard
4. The defense allocation priority

3-55. The source of quality control, a technical design or configuration model, and special controls for receipt, inspection, test, storage, or issue are identified in what code number?

1. NCB
2. NSN
3. FSC
4. SMIC

3-56. To identify material used by engineering personnel, you should primarily use what publication?

1. NAVSUP 485
2. NAVSEA 09-1348
3. COSAL
4. MSDS

3-57. Ships can achieve maximum operating capabilities for extended periods of time without external logistical support because of what document?

1. The Material Maintenance Manual
2. The Coordinated Shipboard Allowance List
3. The Equipage Allowance List
4. The Federal Material Management and Procurement Manual

3-58. The responsibility for material, custody records, and accountability for items of controlled equipage are determined by what list(s)?

1. Allowance Lists
2. Inventory Control Lists
3. Accountability and Procurement List
4. Control Material Maintenance List

3-59. The COSAL is divided into how many parts?

1. One
2. Two
3. Three
4. Four

3-60. The Summary of Effective Allowance Parts/Equipage List is used to check what part of a new COSAL?

1. I
2. II
3. III
4. III-Section A

3-61. What sections of the COSAL, part 11, contain the exact same information to provide a cross-index of all APL/AELs?

1. A and C
2. B and C
3. C and D
4. A and B

3-62. The prefix "P" on an APL number provides what information about the APL?

1. It is being discontinued
2. It has been assigned a priority end-point user request code
3. It is incomplete
4. It has been assigned a designator control number

3-63. The primary difference between an APL and an AEL is that the AEL lists the equipage and supplies needed to operate the ship, while the APL provides what information?

1. Statistical data on equipment use
2. Technical data on equipment and identification of repair parts
3. An inventory of equipment
4. An inventory of repair parts

A. Stock Number Sequence List
B. Alternate Number Cross Reference to Stock Number
C. COSAL Maintenance
D. Supply Publications
E. Navy Management List
F. Master Cross-reference List
G. Master Repairable Item List
H. Afloat Shopping Guide
I. Identification List

Figure 3D

IN ANSWERING QUESTIONS 3-64 THROUGH 3-71, SELECT FROM FIGURE 3D THE DOCUMENT THAT IS BEST DESCRIBED IN THE QUESTION.

3-64. Used to update the ship's configuration baseline.

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-65. Used by the supply officer to determine what repair parts to stock?

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D

3-66. Provides a means to submit accurate data to ensure you receive the supplies you requested.

1. C
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-67. A microfiche listing that provides item descriptions and related data required to identify or select items of supply?

1. B
2. F
3. H
4. I

3-68. Provides a means to locate an item's assigned NSN from a manufacturer's part drawing number?

1. B
2. E
3. F
4. G

3-69. Helps identify Navy-managed, mandatory turn-in repairable items and pertinent movement priority designators?

1. F
2. G
3. H
4. I

3-70. Contains basic management data needed to prepare requisitions?

1. B
2. D
3. E
4. F

3-71. Relates an item of supply to the NSN that is **NOT** normally related to a part or reference number?

1. C
2. D
3. H
4. I